

The Honorable Robert J. Bryan

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

NO. 3:17-cv-05806-RJB

Plaintiff,

GEO GROUP'S RESPONSE TO THE STATE'S MOTION TO COMPEL

V.

ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

THE GEO GROUP, INC.

Defendant

INTRODUCTION

Defendant the GEO Group, Inc. (“GEO”) opposes Plaintiff the State of Washington’s (the “State’s”) Motion to Compel (“Motion”) all documents responsive to the State’s First Requests For Production – namely documents subject to review and approval by the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) and the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) as well as unredacted versions of GEO-ICE contracts and bids – because doing so would violate GEO’s contractual, statutory, and regulatory obligations, and is contrary to the law. Moreover, it appears the State has conceded that ICE review of these documents is required. *See* Dkt. 77 at 4 (Reply to GEO’s Response to the State’s Motion for Relief) (“Washington . . . will work with ICE to do its part to ensure a timely review [of certain GEO records.]”).

The importance of the documents GEO seeks to protect is further demonstrated by the fact that ICE has now written to both parties informing them of ICE's legal obligation to review these

1 documents. ICE clearly asserts it “need[s] to review” these documents in order to safeguard
2 sensitive immigration information, the privacy of vulnerable detainees, and its own attorney-
3 client and law enforcement privileges. *Declaration of Andrea L. D’Ambra in Support of GEO’s*
4 *Response to the State’s Motion To Compel* (“D’Ambra Decl.”) at ¶ 3, Ex. 1 at 3 (June 28, 2018
5 ICE Letter to Parties).

6 Many of these arguments have already been laid out in GEO’s Motion for a Protective
7 Order, Dkt. 63, where GEO presents a clear history outlining not only these obligations, but also
8 GEO’s repeated representations to the State on the nature of these obligations. GEO has never
9 represented that it is not going to produce documents. Indeed, GEO has worked very hard to
10 address the State’s concerns while still adhering to its statutory, regulatory and contractual
11 obligations as well as its obligations to the Court to adhere to a fulsome and rigorous discovery
12 process. Frustratingly, despite these efforts and despite the additional time, effort and cost GEO
13 spent providing productions of documents not subject to ICE review, the State refused to negotiate
14 extended deadlines to accommodate ICE’s review, and filed a Motion compelling documents
15 despite being fully aware that they were subject to ICE review. *Washington State Physicians*
16 *Insurance Exchanges & Association v Fisons*, 122 Wash.2d 299, 342 (1993); Dkt. 71 at 2 (“when
17 advocates attempt to use discovery tools as tactical weapons . . . this results in excessively costly
18 and time consuming activities that are disproportionate to the nature of the case.”) Although the
19 parties had multiple, very open discussions on these issues, the State takes the stance that GEO has
20 provided no clear justification for ICE review, Dkt. 66 at 4, has not identified the categories of
21 documents it is withholding, Dkt. 66 at 2, and does not plan to produce any additional documents,
22 Dkt. 66 at 2-4. In fact, GEO has repeatedly explained the nature of these contractual and statutory
23 restrictions, D’Ambra Decl. at ¶ 11, Ex. 2 at 2 (June 18 Letter to the State) (“we directed you to
24 several provisions in the contract applicable to these obligations”); identified the categories of
25 documents GEO is withholding subject to ICE review, *id.* (specifically “documents that contain
26 identifiable detainee information, sensitive immigration information, or are otherwise protected
27 under relevant statutes and laws”); and, represented that GEO plans to produce additional
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1 documents not subject to ICE review should this Court enter the parties' stipulated protective order.
2 Dkt. 73 at 6. GEO has been forthright on these issues, and is working to quickly produce
3 confidential documents now that the Court has entered the Protective Order, Dkt. 70.

4 ICE review is necessary because only ICE can determine which categories of information
5 implicate federal security concerns. Compelling these documents prior to ICE review would not
6 only force GEO to violate federal law, but it would also put sensitive immigration, security, and
7 safety information in jeopardy. GEO does not ask to be excused from its discovery obligations,
8 only to have the time to comply with its legal obligations to ICE prior to production.

9 FACTS

10 As part of its obligations as a contracting entity with the Department of Homeland Security,
11 GEO has certain statutory, regulatory, and contractual obligations to restrict the dissemination of
12 certain categories of information and must get express clearance from ICE before disclosing
13 documents related to the detainees in GEO's custody and the procedures around that detention.
14 Dkt. 63 at 3. GEO has worked diligently to secure ICE's review of the documents. GEO's counsel
15 has negotiated with Assistant United States Attorney Kristin Johnson, who will coordinate
16 DHS/ICE's review of the documents. *Id.* at 4. On June 12, 2018, Anne Rose, Associate Legal
17 Advisor from the Office of Principal Legal Advisor, indicated that DHS/ICE will only respond to
18 discovery requests – including subpoenas for deposition testimony and requests to review
19 documents – that explicitly comply with DHS' *Touhy* regulations. *Id.* On June 21, 2018, upon
20 hearing that the State planned to file a motion to compel these documents, Ms. Rose stressed that
21 ICE is required to review these documents and redact certain confidential information pursuant to
22 statute and regulation and that this remains the case even if there is a protective order in place in
23 this litigation. Dkt. 63 at 8. In a letter to both parties on June 28, 2018, Ms. Johnson clarified the
24 scope of ICE's review, which applies to 1) "records owned by ICE," 2) records that "contain ICE
25 information," 3) "law enforcement sensitive" or official information documents, 4) documents
26 covered by ICE "attorney client privilege and work product privilege," and, 5) information
27 protecting vulnerable persons, including Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) applicants,

refugees and asylees, Seasonal Agricultural Workers claims, T visas, and U visas. D'Ambra Decl. at ¶ 3, Ex. 1 at 2. ICE also clarified that it “need[s] to review the records prior to disclosure,” and although “ICE is presently engaged in several, substantial, court-ordered productions of documents,” ICE “intends, subject to resource constraints, to allocate resources to the reviews for the above referenced case.” D'Ambra Decl. at ¶ 4-5, Ex. 1 at 2.

ARGUMENT

I. Legal Standard

“The moving party bears the burden of demonstrating that the information it seeks is relevant and that the responding party's objections lack merit.” *Hancock v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.*, 321 F.R.D. 383, 390 (W.D. Wash. 2017) (citing *Bluestone Innovations LLC v. LG Elecs., Inc.*, No. C1301770SI (EDL), 2013 WL 6354419, at *2 (N.D. Ca. Dec. 5, 2013)). The party opposing discovery must ultimately show and support why discovery should not be allowed, and holds the burden of “clarifying, explaining, and supporting its objections.” *Superior Commc'nns v. Earhugger, Inc.*, 257 F.R.D. 215, 217 (C.D. Cal. 2009) (citing *Blankenship v. Hearst Corp.*, 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir. 1975)).

II. GEO Must Withhold Certain Documents Pending ICE Approval Pursuant to Its Contractual, Statutory, and Regulatory Obligations

A. GEO's Contractual, Statutory, and Regulatory Obligations

GEO has outlined the majority of the relevant statutes, contract provisions, and regulations that require GEO to withhold documents pending ICE approval in its Motion for a Protective Order, Dkt. 63 at 6-8, and thus provides only a brief summary of some of these key obligations below:

Pursuant to *Touhy*,¹ GEO is not allowed to “produce any document or any material acquired as part of the performance of that employee's duties or by virtue of that employee's official status, unless authorized to do so by the Office of the General Counsel” See 6 C.F.R. § 5.44(b). Federal law also explicitly prohibits GEO, acting on its own volition, from disclosing detainee information. See 8 C.F.R. § 236.6 (“No person, including . . . any privately operated detention facility, that houses, maintains, provides services to, or otherwise holds any detainee . . . shall

¹ *United States ex rel. Touhy v. Ragen*, 340 U.S. 462, 467–70 (1951).

1 disclose or otherwise permit to be made public the name of, or other information relating to, such
 2 detainee.”). Instead, GEO must submit the documents for DHS/ICE review, which is memorialized
 3 both in DHS/ICE guidance and the terms of the GEO-ICE Contract. As a result, GEO must
 4 cooperate with DHS/ICE to ensure that “no public disclosures regarding this contract [are] made
 5 by the Contractor (or any subcontractors) without review and approval of such disclosure.” Dkt.
 6 19 at 85. Although the State asserts that Washington has not provided a “clear justification” for
 7 withholding documents subject to ICE approval, courts have found *Touhy* regulations are a “clear
 8 assertion” of an agency’s authority to regulate disclosure of documents. *Stevens v. F.D.I.C.*, No.
 9 EDCV 11-00841-MMM, 2011 WL 3925087, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 25, 2011) (FDIC’s regulations
 10 under *Touhy* “appear to be a clear assertion of the lines of FDIC’s authority to determine whether
 11 to disclose information.”). GEO was very transparent about these obligations and has highlighted
 12 this issue in the joint scheduling order, its Motion for Joinder and in the Protective Order heavily
 13 negotiated with the State. *See* Dkt. 38 at 2; Dkt. 51 at 8; D’Ambra Decl. at ¶ 11, Ex. 3 at 2. (June
 14 13, 2018 Letter to State) (“Negotiations and redlines of section 6.2 and 6.3 of the protective order
 15 were focused on this very issue [of ICE approval]”).

16 **B. Withholding Documents Pending Government Approval Is In Accordance
 17 With Ninth Circuit Law**

18 The State argues in its Motion that GEO may disclose documents contrary to its contractual,
 19 statutory, and regulatory obligations. What the State neglects to mention is the body of case law
 20 that allows federal agencies to review protected documents prior to disclosure in litigation.

21 Ninth Circuit case law supports federal agency review and approval of disclosure of
 22 documents in litigation where the documents are protected from public disclosure pursuant to
 23 *Touhy* regulations: “[c]ourts, in construing regulations which control the release of official
 24 information, have held that such information should not be compelled to be produced in violation
 25 of these regulations.” *Am. Sav. Bank v. Painewebber Inc.*, 210 F.R.D. 721, 722 (D. Haw. 2001)
 26 (citing cases). Where parties attempt to compel production of protected documents, courts have
 27 denied these motions and ordered the moving party to request permission from the regulating
 28 agency to use such documents. *See, e.g., Bay Bank v. f/v ORDER OF MAGNITUDE*, No. C05-

1 5740-RBL, 2007 WL 737344, at *1 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 7, 2007) (“In order to secure information
 2 within the scope of 12 C.F.R. 309, a litigant must comply with the agency regulations regarding
 3 discovery requests”); *Am. Sav. Bank v. Painewebber Inc.* at 722 (ordering the parties to “request[]
 4 permission from [the Office of Thrift Supervision (“OTS”)] to use unpublished OTS information
 5 in the litigation.”). In tandem with these holdings, Courts have sometimes instructed the federal
 6 agency to review documents promptly. *Painewebber* at 724 (“The Court directs OTS to make an
 7 initial determination as to disclosure as quickly as is practicable.”).

8 Allowing federal agencies to review documents prior to disclosure provides them with the
 9 opportunity to assert the privileges they hold. *See* Ex. 1 at 2 (ICE Letter to Parties) (“legal
 10 privileges . . . may apply, such as information that is law enforcement sensitive.”). This is supported
 11 by case law. *See, e.g., Aguilar v. Immigration & Customs Enf’t Div. of the U.S. Dep’t of Homeland*
12 Sec., 259 F.R.D. 51, 57 (S.D.N.Y. 2009) (law enforcement privilege); *Painewebber* at 722 (official
 13 information privilege). Should the regulating agency not authorize disclosure, *then* the requesting
 14 party may seek relief from the Court. *In re Countrywide Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig.*, No. 07-CV-5295-
 15 MRP MANX, 2009 WL 5125089, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 28, 2009) (“If the [Federal Reserve Board
 16 (“FRB”)] and [Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”)] do not authorize disclosure of
 17 the information . . . then the parties can seek the appropriate relief from this Court regarding
 18 document production.”).

19 In *Bay Bank v. f/v ORDER OF MAGNITUDE*, defendants sought to compel plaintiff, a bank,
 20 to produce examination reports protected by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”)
 21 regulations. No. C05-5740-RBL, 2007 WL 737344 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 7, 2007). The Western
 22 District of Washington held that defendants must first attempt to comply with the prescribed *Touhy*
 23 procedures promulgated by the FDIC. The *Bay Bank* court also noted that if the FDIC “refuses to
 24 produce the information after completion of this process, the litigant may move to compel
 25 production by the *agency*.” *Id.* at *1; (*quoting Nat'l Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. v.*
26 Midland Bancor, Inc., 159 F.R.D. 562, 571 (D. Kan. 1994)) (emphasis supplied by *Bay Bank* court).
 27 DHS and ICE have promulgated *Touhy* regulations limiting the disclosure of certain categories of
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1 documents. Similarly to the FDIC in *Bay Bank*, Assistant United State Attorney Kristin Johnson
2 explained in her letter that DHS and ICE require litigants to comply with prescribed procedures to
3 obtain information: “The regulations specify procedural steps by which a party in litigation is to
4 request ICE information, whether in the possession of ICE or some third party, and the standards
5 that DHS will apply in assessing the propriety of any releases.” D’Ambra Decl. at ¶ 5, Ex. 1 at 2.
6 As a result, the State has no basis to compel protected DHS/ICE documents from GEO at this time,
7 and must instead adhere to the *Touhy* process. Furthermore, should DHS/ICE refuse to produce
8 certain information in whole or in part, the State must challenge DHS/ICE, not GEO, on the basis
9 for DHS/ICE’s refusal.

10 Even where courts have ordered disclosure contrary to *Touhy* regulations, they have done
11 so under a narrow exception. In *Newton v. Am. Debt Servs., Inc.*, the court granted plaintiff’s
12 motion to compel FDIC and OCC documents, despite FDIC and OCC regulations protecting
13 disclosure. No. 11-CV-03228-EMC(JCS), 2014 WL 2452743 (N.D. Cal. May 13, 2014). The
14 *Newton* court recognized “that there are authorities to support the position that a litigant must
15 comply with agency regulations before seeking the court’s assistance,” but “[u]nlike the agencies
16 in several of the above-cited cases, the agencies here have not asserted any privileges *or otherwise*
17 *stated a position on the disclosure of the requested documents.*” *Id.* at *6 (emphasis supplied).
18 The *Newton* court cites to *Painewebber*, in which the OTS filed a letter with the court, and *In re*
19 *Countrywide Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig.*, in which the FRB and OCC wrote to Defendants, for this
20 position. The facts in this case are more in line with the *Painewebber* and *In re Countrywide Fin.*
21 *Corp. Sec. Litig.* cases than the *Newton* case. Whereas in *Newton* the FDIC and OCC did not write
22 to the parties or the Court on this issue, here, ICE has “stated a position on the disclosure of the
23 requested documents,” by drafting a letter to both parties. D’Ambra Decl. at ¶ 2, Ex. 1 at 1-2 (“We
24 write to clarify the government’s position . . . ICE will need to review the records prior to disclosure
25 in order to make any redactions mandated by law and apply any applicable privileges.”).

26 Therefore, because Ninth Circuit case law supports federal agency review and approval of
27 disclosure of documents pursuant to *Touhy*, and because DHS and ICE have asserted a position of
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1 nondisclosure in accordance with *Newton*, the State's Motion to compel protected DHS/ICE
2 documents prior to DHS/ICE review should be denied at this time. GEO further requests that the
3 Court enter an Order requiring the State to pursue these documents pursuant to ICE's *Touhy*
4 regulations.

5 **C. The Scope of Documents GEO Is Withholding Subject to ICE Review Is In
6 Compliance With Its Obligations And Is Not Overbroad**

7 The State alleges that the scope of documents GEO is withholding for ICE review is
8 overbroad because it goes beyond the "fairly limited" universe of documents ICE would deem
9 confidential and is not "tethered to any purported contractual, statutory, policy, or directive (sic)." See Dkt. 66 at 7. GEO disagrees that the scope of documents GEO is withholding from ICE review
10 is overbroad. However, GEO notes that the State has appropriately articulated the two categories
11 of documents GEO is withholding subject to ICE approval. This includes "detainee records," as
12 defined as any document containing "[i]nformation concerning the individual's personal, criminal
13 and medical history, behavior, and activities while in custody," (Dkt. 19 at 51; Dkt. 66 at 7-8); and
14 "sensitive information" defined as "[a]ny information which could affect the national interest, law
15 enforcement activities, the conduct of federal programs, or the privacy to which individuals are
16 entitled under Title 5, U.S. Code, section 552a." Dkt 19 at 57; Dkt. 66 at 8. GEO has provided
17 documents to ICE for its review based on these definitions, as well as the statutes, regulations, and
18 other contractual provisions outlined above, and in ICE's letter to the parties.
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20 Although the State erroneously believes that these categories of protected information are
21 "fairly limited," this is not true; in fact the majority of the documents responsive to the State's
22 requests fall under these two categories. In addition, ICE rightly states that "[r]ecords that are
23 owned or created by contractors, such as GEO, or records that solely contain contractor
24 information, do not need to be reviewed by ICE, except to the extent such records contain ICE
25 information." Ex. 1 at 1. The issue is that the majority of the information that the State seeks
26 contains ICE information, including particularized, non-anonymized information on ICE detainees.
27 For example, the State argues that GEO is withholding documents showing 1) "when detainee
28 workers generally start and end shift work"; 2) "the numbers of detainee workers who GEO paid

on any given day for work performed in the VWP”; 3) “the hours detainees have worked in the VWP”; and, 4) “information regarding non-monetary payment of detainees for their labor.” Dkt. 66 at 6. The vast majority of documents GEO possesses showing this information contains extensive individualized information such as Alien numbers, health information, religious affiliation, and individualized detainee correspondence and complaints. D’Ambra Decl. at ¶ 10. As GEO has informed the State, only a small percentage of documents reflecting these four categories of information contains the summary, aggregate information that the State desires. D’Ambra Decl. at ¶ 10, Ex. 2 at 1-2 (“you stated that you are not seeking particularized information about detainees, but overall or summary information about detainees. However, . . . there are few documents that exist that have non-specific information about detainees, detainee work, or the voluntary work program, many of which were already produced to you in our first production.”). This is simply the nature of GEO’s documents related to ICE detainees and detainee work at the Northwest Detention Center. *See Fed. R. Civ. P.* 34(a)(1) (Parties are not required to create documents in response to productions requests, but need only produce existing responsive documents that are within their “possession, custody or control.”). To the extent these documents do not appear to contain particularized detainee or sensitive information, GEO notes that it has already produced documents responsive to these four categories of information in this litigation in both its first production, and anticipates it will continue to produce these documents. D’Ambra Decl. at ¶ 9.

III. GEO May Withhold Contracts and Modifications Subject to ICE Approval

As GEO has previously represented, GEO-ICE contracts and modifications are currently being withheld pursuant to ICE review and approval in accordance with its legal and contractual obligations, as they may contain detainee or sensitive information subject to ICE review. D’Ambra Decl. at ¶ 11, Ex. 2 at 3 (GEO’s June 18 Letter to the State) (“GEO plans to produce relevant non-privileged copies of all bids and contracts between GEO and ICE responsive to RFP No. 8 to the State after review and approval by ICE.”).

The same holds true for the ICE-GEO contract, which has been filed in redacted form at Dkt. 19 – GEO cannot disclose this contract to the State unless and until it is cleared by ICE. ICE will need to review these documents to determine whether redactions are appropriate to protect DHS/ICE’s government interests in nondisclosure. Ex. 1 at 2 (“legal privileges . . . may prevent disclosure of certain information.”). Should the State seek to challenge ICE’s decision, this Motion is not the appropriate remedy. *See Bay Bank v. f/v ORDER OF MAGNITUDE* at *1 (“If the agency refuses to produce the information after completion of this process, the litigant may move to compel production by the *agency*.”).

Although GEO does not feel it has any obligation to respond to the State’s Motion on this issue any further, GEO notes that the State cites to *Detention Watch Network v. U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement*, 215 F. Supp. 3d 256 (S.D.N.Y. 2016) in support of disclosure of an unredacted version of the ICE-GEO contract. While GEO respectfully disagrees with the outcome in that case, GEO further notes that it does not bind this court. Moreover, *Detention Watch* did not concern the need for ICE review to protect DHS/ICE’s government interests in nondisclosure, and thus is inapplicable to the current circumstances. Ex. 1 at 2. As a result, *Detention Watch*’s persuasive value is also low. In any event, that case did not address the contract at issue here.

IV. The State’s Motion To Compel ALL Documents Is Unreasonable And Contrary To The Federal Rules

The State request that this Court enter an order for GEO to produce “all” documents responsive to the State’s First Requests “within one week,” is unreasonable. First, the close of fact discovery is currently almost three months away. Second, the Federal Rules do not require such an unreasonable timeframe for production – only that the parties work diligently to provide documents within the time period allotted for discovery. This is particularly true in cases where there are significant volumes of documents to be collected, processed, culled and produced, parties often must provide documents on a rolling basis. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 34, Advisory Committee Notes to 2015 Amendments* (noting that it may be “necessary” for a party “to make the production in stages”); *see also Brigham Young Univ. v. Pfizer, Inc.*, 282 F.R.D. 566, 573 (D. Utah 2012) (“[A] ‘rolling production’ is not unexpected in a very large case . . . Given certain circumstances it may

be impractical to think that a party should be expected to produce the entire galaxy of relevant documents in one or two weeks or even after one or two requests for production.”).

A Protective Order was entered in this case less than one week ago, on June 26, 2018. Dkt. 70. GEO is currently conducting a time-consuming and costly review to find documents that would not be subject to ICE review, but anticipates it will produce documents pursuant to the protective order shortly. *See Miller v. Monroe Sch. Dist.*, No. C14-1946-JCC, 2015 WL 12696531, at *2 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 10, 2015) (Defendants “provided a persuasive explanation for their rate of production, citing the need to comb through the emails to ensure that they are indeed public records before producing them.”).

Moreover, the State’s timeframe is inequitable in light of the State’s own deficient productions to date. Although the State has represented that it does not have a large quantity of documents it can produce (which GEO disputes because the State has inappropriately narrowed the scope of its discovery efforts), it admits that it has still not produced all documents responsive to GEO’s First Set of Requests even within this narrower universe. The State should not be able to ask GEO to do what it has not done itself.

Rather than conform to an unreasonable production timeframe, GEO would instead request that the Court allow GEO to continue to produce documents in a reasonable time frame taking into account GEO's obligations to ICE. As ICE approves documents for disclosure, GEO anticipates that it will apply required redactions, and thereafter begin rolling out ICE documents to the State. GEO is willing to agree to reasonable extensions to all case deadlines to ensure the State is not prejudiced by any delays caused by ICE's review.

CONCLUSION

Although GEO appreciates the State’s desire to get the documents requested in its discovery (as it too is eager to have its discovery fully answered), GEO has been very transparent about its obligations with respect to ICE. This is not a case where the producing party is being obstructionist or dilatory, rather GEO merely seeks to comply with its legal obligations to ICE – a stance recognized by the 9th Circuit as being valid and reasonable. Moreover, the State now

1 appears to agree that ICE must review at least some portion of GEO's responsive records. Dkt.
2 77 at 4. For the above reasons, GEO requests that the Court deny the State's Motion compelling
3 all documents responsive to the State's First Requests and permit GEO to submit documents to
4 ICE as required. GEO also requests that the Court enter an Order requiring the State to pursue
5 any documents eventually withheld or redacted in accordance with DHS/ICE's *Touhy* regulations.
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1 Dated: July 2, 2018

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Susana Medeiros, hereby certify as follows:

I am over the age of 18, a resident of New York County, and not a party to the above action. On July 2, 2018, I electronically served the above Response to the State's Motion to Compel via Email to the following:

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I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the above information is true and correct.

1 DATED this 2nd day of July, 2018 at New York, New York.
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Susana Medeiros